the Appalachian axis; (7) the eruptive rocks and hot springs accompanying the faults and Tertiary border in Texas and Arkansas; (8) the great thickness (5000 to 10,000 feet) of the Cretaceous and post-Cretaceous sediments in the depressed area.

Among other important things, the author concludes that the Ouachita uplift is the structural equivalent of the Cincinnati-Nashville arch; that the Coal Measure drainage of the Illinois-Indiana-Kentucky area was into the Carboniferous mediterranean sea through the Arkansas valley; and that the drainage of the Arkansas and Texas Carboniferous areas was reversed about the close of Jurassic times, when the orographic movements to the east submerged the Appalachians in Mississipi, Louisiana and Texas.

The Palæozoic sediments on the south side of the Ouachita uplift are coarser than on the north side, indicating that they came from the the south. The same change of sediments is seen in the Silurian novaculites of the Ouachita uplift. It is on this ground that the Ouachita uplift is made the equivalent of the Cincinnati arch.

A. H. PURDUE.

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.

Maryland Geological Survey, Vol. I. WM. BULLOCK CLARK, State Geologist. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md.

Following the good example set by some of the recent state geological surveys, the survey of Maryland presents in its first published volume a summary of the geological work which has already been done within the state. This ground is covered in Parts II, III and IV of the present volume, each of which treats of the subject from a different point of view. The first gives a history of the various organizations which have carried on geological work within the state, and references to the work of individuals not immediately connected with organizations. The next presents a summary of existing knowledge concerning the geology of the state, unencumbered by references to the men who did the work, the dates at which their results became known, and the publications where they were set forth, references which, if present, would seriously interrupt the continuity of the sketch. In this sketch are incorporated some of the results of the reconnaissance work of Dr. Clark and his assistants since the organiza-

tion of the present survey. The third part of the report referred to above (by Dr. E. B. Mathews), is a careful bibliography of the publications, both textual and cartographic, touching the geology and natural resources of the state. These chapters, which constitute the strictly geological part of the volume, are prefaced by a chapter which sets forth the plans and purposes of the survey — a chapter well worth the perusal of those who are charged with the organization or execution of such surveys.

Part V is a report by Dr. L. A. Bauer on the magnetic work in Maryland, and includes a sketch of the history and objects of magnetic surveys. Dr. Bauer has determined the magnetic elements at a number of points, and has brought together all data which are now known concerning this interesting subject, so far as applied to the state.

The volume is illustrated by seventeen well-executed plates and maps, among which are a geological map of the state as now understood, an isogonic map, and a map showing lines of equal magnetic inclination and the preliminary lines of equal magnetic force (for January 1897).

The volume is to be commended not only for its contents, but for the excellence of its typographic work. In this respect it is in pleasant contrast with the cheap volumes sometimes issued by similar organizations. R. D. S.

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